ACCESSION NR: AP4009725

volume containing 3-4 ml of a 0.03% xylenol-orange solution. At pH 2.5-3 Th, Zr, Fe^{3+}, Ti, Bi, Al and Y interfered; but this interference lessened considerably at pH 2. No interference was observed from La, alkali and alkali earths. It was found that the following anions interfered: oxalates, sulfates, fluor, phosphates. Scandium reacted with xylenol orange in a 1:1 ratio. The molar extinction coefficient was 29410, the pK of instability of the complex 5.95. Equipment and reagents are described. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 tables, 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemicals Technology)

SUBMITTED: 30Dec62

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, EL

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

USSR/Diseases of Plants. Diseases of Cultivated Plants O-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6455

Author : Kon'kova R. D.
Inst : Yuzhnyy Hydrotechnical and Melioration Institute
Title : Irrigation in the Control of Potato Withering

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Yuzhnovo n-i in-ta gidrotekhn. i melior., 1956, vyp. 4, 247-252

Abstract : Physiological blight as well as blight caused by Fusarium oxysporum affect the potato crops in Stavropol Kray. The soil and the planting material used are the sources of infection by fusarium. The combined application of crop rotation, planting material from summer plantings, proper irrigation, and proper agrotechnical methods will do away with both kinds of potato blight. Studies conducted at the Stavropol Experimental

Card 1/2

than 80% of the soil's moisture capacity before florescence, about 80% during florescence, and about 80% after florescence.

Card 2/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons. M-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6268

Author : Nevskiy, S. P.; Kon'kova, R. D.
Inst : Stavropol' Scient.-Res. Agricultural Institute
Title : Water Consumption and Spraying of Potatoes Sown in the Spring in the Eastern Zone of the Stavropol'skiy Kray

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Stavropol'sk. n.-i. in-ta s.-kh., 1957, No 3, 46-48

Abstract : Generalizati

AKOPYAN, A.N.; KON'KOVA, S.G.; DZHAUARI, Z.A.

Chlorination of organic compounds and transformations of chloro derivatives. Part 3: High-temperature nondestructive chlorination of polyhalide compounds with a six-carbon atom chain. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.3:491-493 Mr '65.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. (MIRA 18:4)

L 61411-65 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019107

UR/0286/65/000/012/0134/0134

AUTHORS: Afonin, A. N.; Yershova, G. I.; Ivanovskiy, K. Ye.; [illegible]enko, A. Kh.; Kon'kov, I. F.; Ioffe, F. S.; Misnedchenko, Yu. D.; Neverov[illegible], A. N.; Lipovetskiy, V. A.; Mel'nikov, V. V.; Preobrazhenskiy, O. A.; Paris-Revuel'ta, A. A.; Samenov, V. M.; Sheleg, R. O.; Rikman, M. A.; Samenov, B. D.; S[illegible]lanov, A. I.; Yagushinskiy, S. M.

TITLE: Carriage for a drive chain of an overhead thrust conveyor. Class 81, No. 172230

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 134

TOPIC TAGS: overhead conveyor, drive chain, carriage, crane

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a carriage for a drive chain of an overhead thrust conveyor. The carriage consists [illegible] drive chain of an [illegible] casing which supports [illegible] mounted on an [illegible] elements, including a fastening [illegible] is connected to the [illegible] simplify the construction [illegible] on the [illegible] fastening bolt, while [illegible] cam is made [illegible] is made in one piece with [illegible] has: 1 diagram.

L [illegible]-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019107

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pod"yemno-transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hoisting and Conveying Machine Construction)

SUBMITTED: 12Aug63 ENCL: 01

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 SUB CODE: IE

L 61411-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5019107

ENCLOSURE: 01

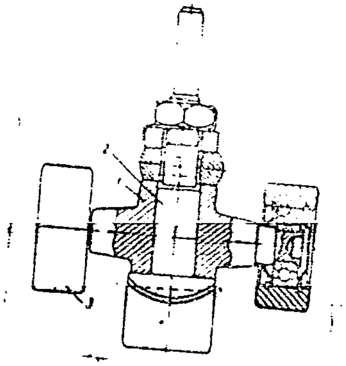


Fig. 1. 1- casing with axles; 2- thrust cam with the fastening bolt; 3- running rollers

L 61412-65 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) 13

ACCESSION NR: AP5019108

AUTHORS: Afonin, A. N.; Yershova, O. I.; Ivanovskiy, K. Ye.; Ioffe, F. S.; Komashenko, A. Kh.; Kon'kova, T. F.; Lipovetskiy, V. A.; Mel'nikov, V. V.; Mishedchenko, Yu. D.; Neverovich, A. M.; Paris-Revuel'ta, A. A.; Preobrazhenskiy, O. A.; Rikman, M. A.; Semenov, B. D.; Semenov, V. M.; Sukhanov, A. I.; Sheleg, R. G.; Yaguzhinskiy, S. M.

UR/0286/65/000/012/0134/0135

TITLE: Transmission device of an overhead thrust conveyor. Class 81, No. 172231

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 134-135

TOPIC TAGS: overhead conveyor, transmission, crane

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a transmission device of a suspended thrust conveyor. The device contains spring-supported vanes set in a rotary motion by a star wheel meshing with the drive chain of the conveyor (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To prevent the possibility of wedging the carriage during its transport, the device is provided with a two-armed spring-supported lever. One of the arms serves as a stopper for the carriage, and the other one (provided with a roller) interacts with a circular template fixed on the star wheel. The template has openings for receiving the roller which frees the carriage from the stopper.

Card 1/3

L 61412-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019108

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

3

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pod"yemno-transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hoisting and Conveying Machine Construction) 44 55

SUBMITTED: 12Aug63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L [illegible]-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR EWP [illegible]

[illegible] AP5004344 [illegible]

[illegible], V. A.; [illegible]; [illegible], T. S.

[illegible] Morphological features of [illegible]

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 92-95

TOPIC TAGS: garnet, crystal structure, crystal [illegible], rare earth element

A large group of iron, aluminum, [illegible] compounds [illegible] grown by spontaneous [illegible] melt of lead [illegible] details of the [illegible] Timofeyeva, Kristallografiya [illegible]. The study [illegible] nature of the compound [illegible] oxides, and the morphology of the resultant crystals. [illegible] that the morphology is determined primarily by the chemical composition

L 28723-65

[illegible] NR: AP5004344

[illegible] the rare-earth oxide introduced into the garnet. With decreasing ion of the
rare-earth element, there is an increased tenden[illegible] growth of crystals with
[illegible] The faceting of garnets with [illegible]
[illegible] determined by the summary [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] first to the last member of the lanthanide series, [illegible] morphic components.
undergo a transition from the rhombo-dodecahedral to tetragon-tetrahedral form. the garnets
[illegible] rmation of iron and aluminum garnets [illegible]
[illegible] observed only when suffi[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of isomorphic admixtures, [illegible] components, with a
[illegible] art. has: 1 table.

[illegible] ION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR [illegible] of Crystallography AN

[illegible] 164

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

KON'KOVA, V., inzh.

Following the example of collective farms of Moscow Province.
Sel'.stroi. 9 no.1:5 Ja-F '54. (MIRA 13:2)
(Dairy barns)

KON'KOVA,V.

Building farm structures out of ceramic blocks. Sel'.stroi.10 no.7: 10-12 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Ryazans'kogo oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh

(Farm buildings) (Hollow tile)

KONKOVA V. A.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-II-6

Synthesis of butylcellulose. S. N. Ushakov and V. A. Konkova (Plast. Massi, 1934, No. 5, 1—6).—BuCl (10 mols.), mercerised cellulose (1 mol.), and NaOH (8 mols.) in 40—80% solution are heated together for 12 hr. at 125—128°. The butylcellulose formed (yield 80—90% of theory) contains 2—2·2 Bu groups. Excess of NaOH impairs the properties of the product.

Ch. Abs. (p)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

13-II-5

Hydroxybutylcellulose and its mixed ethers. I. Synthesis and properties of hydroxybutylcellulose. S. N. Danilov and V. A. Kozkova. II. Benzylhydroxybutylcellulose. V. A. Kozkova (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 9, 1863—1868; 1869—1872).—I. Cellulose is treated by caustic soda, squeezed out, and warmed with β-butylene oxide (I) to yield hydroxybutylcellulose (II). Best results are obtained by using 20—30% NaOH solution at 75—100°. The product contained more hydroxybutyl radicals (up to 2 per $C_6H_{10}O_5$) when more (I) (up to 12 mols. per mol. of $C_6H_{10}O_5$) was taken and the reaction was allowed to proceed longer (up to 24 hr.). It is sol. in H_2O and aq. C_5H_5N and pptd. by warming the aq. solution (purification method).

II. (II) and CH_2PhCl in aq. NaOH at 100—115° yield benzylhydroxybutylcellulose of various composition, sol. in org. solvents and suitable for making films.

J. J. B.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KON'KOVA, V. A.

"Preparation of 3,4-dimethylphenyl-d-ribamine by the rearrangement method."
(p. 1890)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Vol. 22, No. 10

MIKHAYLOV, G.S.; KON'KOVA, V.A.; BASOVA, A.K.

Preparation of ethyl ester of ethoxyacetic acid. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 25, 1329-30 '52.
(CA 47 no.22:12243 '53) (MLRA 5:12)

1. Leningrad Filial VNIVI.

5(3)

SOV/80-32-5-51/52

AUTHORS: Kon'kova, V.A., Perekalin, V.V.

TITLE: The Interaction of Nitroolefines With Barbituric Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 5, pp 1178-1179 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The products of barbituric acid containing nitro- and amino-groups in alkyl residues bound to the methylene atom of carbon are little investigated. In the article reactions of barbituric acid with various unsaturated nitro-compounds are studied and the following compounds are synthesized: 5,5-(2',2'-dinitrodiethyl)-barbituric acid; 5-[1-(nitromethyl)-butyl(1)]-barbituric acid; 5-[(1-nitromethyl-3-methyl)-butyl]-barbituric acid; 5,5-[(2'-nitroethyl-1-nitromethyl)-butyl]-barbituric acid.
There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 American.

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 1/1

KON'KOVA, V.A.; PETROVA, L.A.

Selection of a catalyst in obtaining intermediate products of the synthesis of pyridoxine. Trudy VNIVI 6:10-14 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vitaminnogo instituta.

(PYRIDOXINE)

KON'KOVA, V.A.

Problems of protein nutrition and synthetic food. Khim. v shkole 18 no.4:89-92 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsena, Leningrad.

KON'KOVA, V.A.; AFANAS'YEVA, G.F.; KALYAGINA, M.S.; BELYAYEVA, G.S.

Reaction of nitroolefins with barbituric acid. Zhur.prikl.khim.
37 no.7:1637 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

KON KOVA, V. S.

Chemical Abst.
l. 48 No. 3
. 10, 1954
iogical Chemistry

④

Pectin substances and hemicelluloses of the stems of emp. M. V. Kostrubin, Z. V. Zababurica, and V. S. on kova (Orlov State Pedagog. Inst., Chair of Chem.). okhimiya 18, 263-70(1953); cf. *Scientific Repts. of the lov State Pedagogical Inst.* No. 2, 113(1947).—Data obtained indicate that the compn. and transformation of pectin substances and hemicelluloses in the stems of flax and hemp during the process of their growth are alike.

B. S. Levine

Barite crystals of Kzyl-Kumov. E. A. Konkova. Zapiski Uzbek. Otdel. Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva, Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R. No. 5, 71-4(1954).—Crystals of barite found in various sizes and shapes are characterized by an extremely high purity of the mineral. The compn. averages 33.80% SO_3 and 65.05% BaO. The deposit is free of Sr.

M. O. H.

Intensity of photosynthesis after administration [illegible] oil of potassium bicarbonate as an added [illegible] bonic acid. P. A. Kon'kov. [illegible]

[illegible] in which [illegible] resulted in the [illegible] accumulation of [illegible] from [illegible] of the leaves, increased content of chlorophyll and increased rate of respiration. One possible cause [illegible] the accelerated synthesis of amino [illegible] which requires larger am[illegible]

KARPOVA, Kh.N.; KON'KOVA, Ye.A.; LARKIN, E.D.; SAVEL'YEV, V.F.

Avicennite - a new thallium mineral. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.2:23-25 '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut geologii AN UzSSR, Krasnokholmskaya ekspeditsiya.
Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR A.S Uklonskim.
(Thallium ores)

KON'KOVA, Ye.A.; SAVEL'YEV, V.F.

Avicennite, a new thallium mineral. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 89 no.3: 316-320 '60.

(Zirabulak Mountains--Thallium) (MIRA 13:8)

KON'KOVA, Ye.A.

New minerals in one of the areas of the Altyn-Topkan ore zone.
Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.16:30-34 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

KON'KOVA, YE.M., BONDARENKO, M.P.

Reactivity induced by purified adsorbed diphtherial anatoxin.
Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.6:31-33 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Sanitarno-epidemilogicheskoy stantsii Baumanskogo rayona Moskvy.

(DIPHTHERIA, immunology,
anatoxin, eff. of purified adsorbed prep. (Rus))

BONDARENKO, M.P.; KON'KOVA, Ye.M. (Moskva)

Effectiveness of adsorbed and natural anatoxin, taking into account the different intervals between vaccinations, according to data from the Schick reaction. Sov.med. no.3:101-105 '62.
(DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN)

STAROVEROVA, A.G.; BONDARENKO, M.P.; KON'KOVA, Ye.M.; KOVALEVA, M.F.;
NOSOVA, T.N.; GRISHAYEVA, N.A.

Effectiveness of the diphtheria component in a whooping cough-diphtheria vaccine as evidenced by Schick's reaction. Trudy IEMG no.8:177-181 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Moskva (for Staroverova, Bondarenko). 2. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Baumanskogo rayona Moskvy (for Kon'kova). 3. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Stalinskogo rayona Moskvy (for Kovaleva, Nosova). 4. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Zhdanovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Grishayeva).

STAROVEROVA, A.G.; BONDARENKO, M.P.; KON'KOVA, Ye.M.; KOVALEVA, M.F.;
NOSOVA, I.N.; GRISHAYEVA, N.A.

Effectiveness of whooping cough-diphtheria vaccine according to the Schick test. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3: 15-20 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh stantsiy Baumanskogo, Zhdanovskogo i Pervomayskogo rayonov Moskvy.

GORBUNOVA, L.B.; KON'KOVA, Ye.S.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.

Determining impurities in graphite by the spectrum analysis method.
Konstr. uglegraf. mat. no.1:302-207 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

GORBUNOVA, L.B.; KON'KOVA, Ye.S.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.

Method of spectral analysis of high purity graphite. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:38-39 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

~~L 1124~~ [illegible] EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(e)/EPR [illegible]
[illegible] NR: AP4048365
WW/JW

[illegible] Kon'[illegible]va, [illegible]

TITLE: Spectrochemical determination of boron traces in semiconductor graphite 15

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 11, 1964, 1348-1349

TOPIC TAGS: high purity graphite, semiconductor graphite, graphite spectrochemical analysis, trace analysis, boron trace determination

[illegible] emical method of boron determination in graphite has been [illegible] partial combustion [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] used as the [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 12463-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048365

ISP-28 spectrograph. Spectra of the samples and synthetic standards were recorded photographically. The standards were prepared from high-purity graphite with [illegible] added in the form of boric acid. The operating [illegible] ity of the method is 10 [illegible]

ATD PRESS: 3123

SUB CODE: MT

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

L 30095-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 WH/WW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5003519

S/0000/64/000/001/0302/0307

AUTHOR: Gorbunova, L. B.; Kon'kova, Ye. S.; Kuteynikov, A. F.

36

TITLE: Determination of impurities in graphite by the spectral analysis method

B+1

15

SOURCE: Konstruktsionnyye uglegrafitovyye materialy (Carbon and graphite construction materials); sbornik trudov, no. 1. Moscow. Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964, 302-307

TOPIC TAGS: graphite, spectrum analysis, pure element, concentration

ABSTRACT: In order to increase the sensitivity of spectral analysis of graphite, the test sample must be concentrated. It is impossible to use the chemical methods of concentration which are applicable for the spectral analysis of pure metals since graphite dissolves poorly in acids and bases. Calcination is therefore the simplest method to concentrate graphite. The method of concentration proposed by the authors consists of burning the test sample with subsequent analysis of the residue and adding a carrier. A detailed description of this method is given. The use of the calcination method makes it possible to increase the sensitivity of the analysis up to 100 times, depending on the chosen concentration factor for the test sample. When the concentration factor is 100, the sensitivity for various elements in % is: Fe--$3\cdot10^{-7}$, Mg--$1\cdot10^{-7}$, Al--$1\cdot10^{-7}$, Mn--1.10^{-7}, Ti--1.10-6 and Cu--$1\cdot10^{-7}$. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 30095-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003519

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, OP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012526 S/0056/64/046/001/0080/0088

AUTHORS: Konks, V. A.; Popov, Yu. P.; Shapiro, F. L.

TITLE: Cross sections for radiative capture of neutrons with energies up to 50 keV by La-139, Pr-141, Ta-181, and Au-197

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 80--88

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum 139, praseodymium 141, tantalum 181, gold 197, radiative neutron capture, neutron capture cross section, resonance capture integral, neutron slowing down spectrometry, neutron time of flight spectrometry, force function

ABSTRACT: Cross section curves for radiative capture of neutrons and data on resonance capture integrals, obtained with a neutron slowing down time spectrometer employing lead, are presented. These data are of interest because of the relative scarcity of information on the force functions for p-neutrons, and because of their interest

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012526

to reactor designers and in connection with recent theoretical papers discussing volume and surface absorption in the optical model and the effect of the deformation of nuclei. The values of the force functions for p neutrons (S_1), determined from an analysis of the energy dependences of the capture cross sections, are found to be $(2.0 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-4}$, $(1.1^{+1.1}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-4}$, $\sim 0.2 \times 10^{-4}$ and $\sim 0.3 \times 10^{-4}$ for La, Pr, Ta, and Au, respectively. Values of 14.0 ± 0.9 and 17.6 ± 0.8 barns were obtained for the resonance absorption integrals of La and Pr, respectively. The data for Ta and Au are still inconclusive. The results are compared with those of others. "In conclusion, the authors are grateful to Yu. A. Dmitrenko, S. N. Gubernov, A. M. Kalbukov, and Ye. D. Bulatov for maintaining proper operation of the equipment, and to Yu. I. Fenin for the computer calculations." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012526

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Jul63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 017

Card 3/3

L 24444-65 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP4046388 S/0056/64/047/003/0795/0800

AUTHORS: Konks, V. A.; Shapiro, F. L.

TITLE: Cross section for the radiative capture of neutrons with energy up to 50 keV by thallium isotopes 3 19

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 3, 1964, 795-800

TOPIC TAGS: neutron capture, capture cross section, thallium, isotope, slow neutron, radiative capture, prompt gamma, resonance absorption

ABSTRACT: To obtain more information on the interaction between slow neutrons and thallium nuclei, the authors measured the dependence of the radiative capture cross section on the neutron energy by the slowing-down-time technique. The measurements were made in a spectrometer using the time of slowing down of neutrons in lead

L 24444-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046388

8

(A. A. Bergman et al., Tr. Zhenevskoy konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii [Proceedings, Geneva Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy], 1955, AN SSSR, v. 4, 166, 1956). The neutron energy ranged up to 50 keV, and the prompt γ rays from the neutron capture were counted. The measurements were made with natural and enriched thallium samples. Plots of the cross sections in the resonance absorption integrals are presented. The radiation width of the 238-eV level in Tl^{203} is found to be 0.64 ± 0.07 eV. The mean distances between the resonances in Tl^{203} and Tl^{205} are determined on the basis of the value of the capture cross section. The results are compared with those obtained by others. "The authors thank Yu. P. Popov for a discussion of the work, and Yu. A. [illegible], S. N. Gubernov, A. M. Klabukov, and A. Ye. Samsonov for operating the neutron spectrometer, S. P. Kapchigashev and S. A. [illegible] for assistance in the measurements, and V. S. Zolotarev and co-workers for supplying the separated thallium isotopes." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

L 24444-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046388 2

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR); Institut yadernoy fiziki Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR)

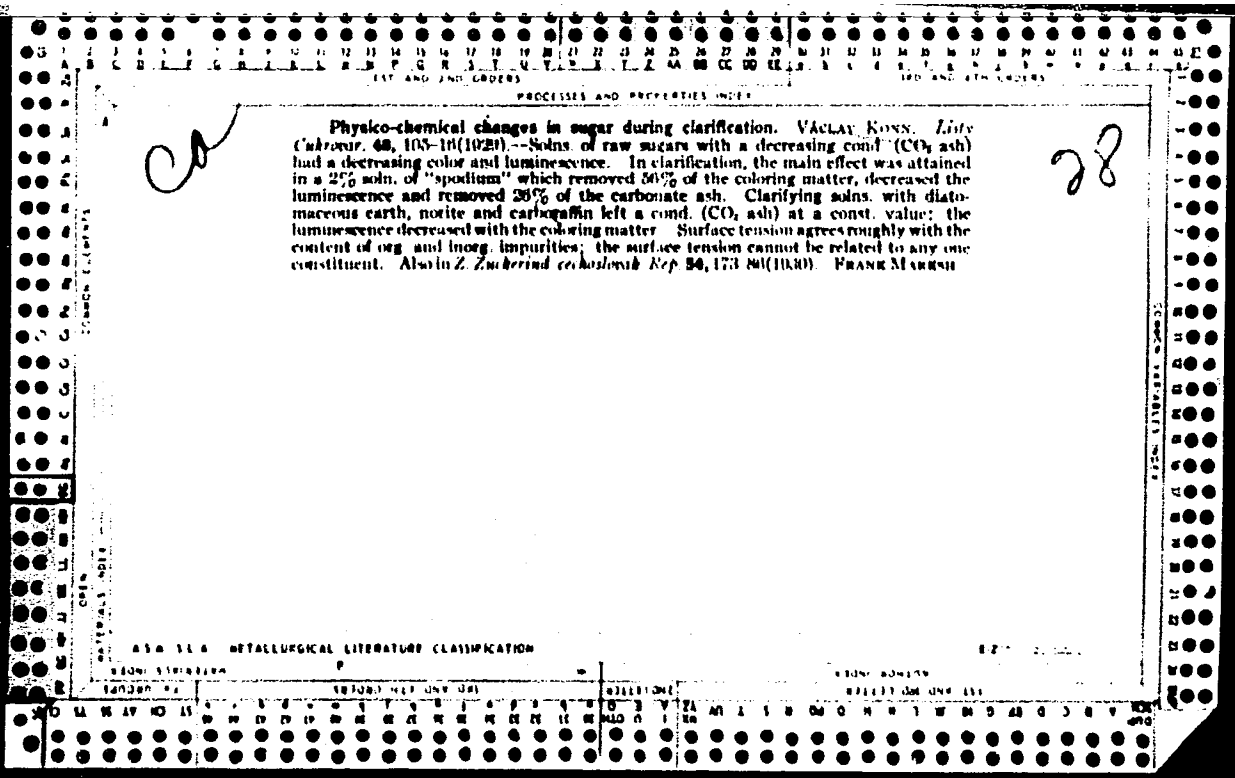
SUBMITTED: 19Mar64 **ENCL:** 00

SUB CODE: NP **NR REF SOV:** 009 **OTHER:** 012

Card 3/3

KONKUCHKIN, M., BORSAKOVA, Mme., SHAGISOVETANOVA, Mme., NIKOLSKAYA, Mme.,
FILINOV, M., GRINBERG, A., AS USSR, Moscow.

"On the Kinetics and the Exchange and Substitution Mechanisms of Co-oridnated Groups in Complex Compounds," a paper submitted at the 16th International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris, 18-24 July 1957.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

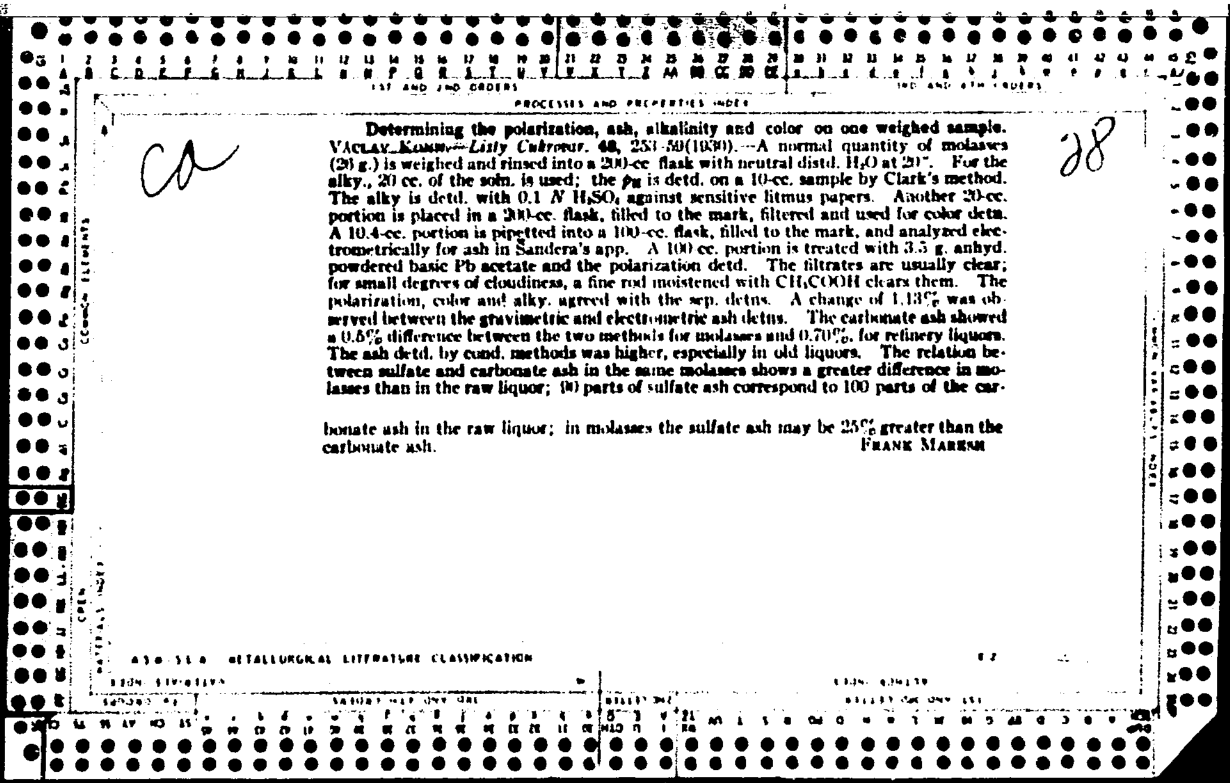
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

28

Physico-chemical changes in sugar during clarification. VÁCLAV KOHN. *Listy Cukrovar.* **48**, 105-10(1929).--Solns. of raw sugars with a decreasing cond. (CO$_2$ ash) had a decreasing color and luminescence. In clarification, the main effect was attained in a 2% soln. of "spodium" which removed 50% of the coloring matter, decreased the luminescence and removed 25% of the carbonate ash. Clarifying solns. with diatomaceous earth, norite and carboraffin left a cond. (CO$_2$ ash) at a const. value; the luminescence decreased with the coloring matter. Surface tension agrees roughly with the content of org. and inorg. impurities; the surface tension cannot be related to any one constituent. Also in *Z. Zuckerind. čechoslovak. Rep.* **54**, 173-80(1930). FRANK MARESH

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

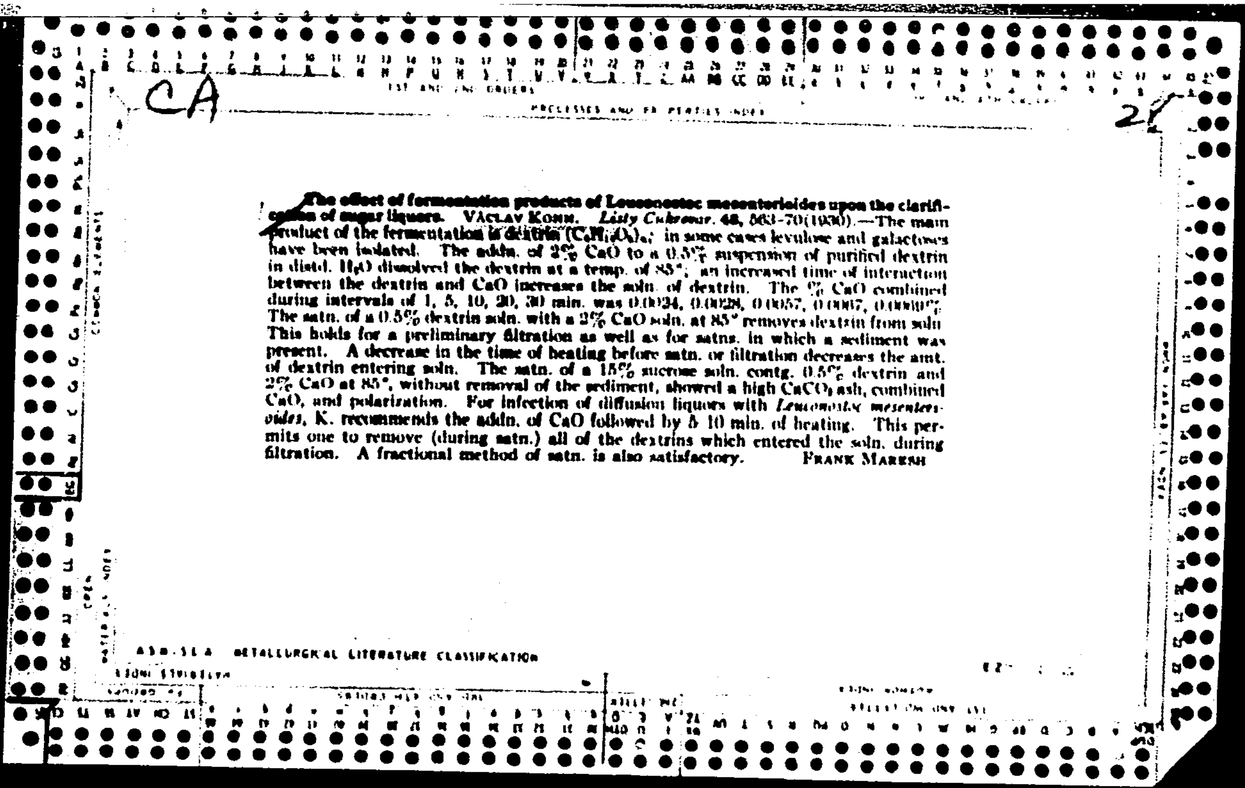
Ca

38

Determining the polarization, ash, alkalinity and color on one weighed sample. VACLAV KOHN.—*Listy Cukrovar.* **48**, 253-59(1930).—A normal quantity of molasses (26 g.) is weighed and rinsed into a 200-cc flask with neutral distd. H_2O at 20°. For the alky., 20 cc. of the soln. is used; the p_H is detd. on a 10-cc. sample by Clark's method. The alky is detd. with 0.1 *N* H_2SO_4 against sensitive litmus papers. Another 20-cc. portion is placed in a 200-cc. flask, filled to the mark, filtered and used for color detn. A 10.4-cc. portion is pipetted into a 100-cc. flask, filled to the mark, and analyzed electrometrically for ash in Šandera's app. A 100 cc. portion is treated with 3.5 g. anhyd. powdered basic Pb acetate and the polarization detd. The filtrates are usually clear; for small degrees of cloudiness, a fine rod moistened with CH_3COOH clears them. The polarization, color and alky. agreed with the sep. detns. A change of 1.13% was observed between the gravimetric and electrometric ash detns. The carbonate ash showed a 0.5% difference between the two methods for molasses and 0.70% for refinery liquors. The ash detd. by cond. methods was higher, especially in old liquors. The relation between sulfate and carbonate ash in the same molasses shows a greater difference in molasses than in the raw liquor; 90 parts of sulfate ash correspond to 100 parts of the carbonate ash in the raw liquor; in molasses the sulfate ash may be 25% greater than the carbonate ash.

FRANK MARESH

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

The effect of fermentation products of *Leuconostoc mesenterioides* upon the clarification of sugar liquors. VACLAV KOHN. *Listy Cukrovar.* 48, 563-70(1930).—The main product of the fermentation is dextrin ($(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$); in some cases levulose and galactoses have been isolated. The addn. of 2% CaO to a 0.5% suspension of purified dextrin in distd. H_2O dissolved the dextrin at a temp. of 85°; an increased time of interaction between the dextrin and CaO increases the soln. of dextrin. The % CaO combined during intervals of 1, 5, 10, 20, 30 min. was 0.0024, 0.0028, 0.0057, 0.0067, 0.0080%. The satn. of a 0.5% dextrin soln. with a 2% CaO soln. at 85° removes dextrin from soln. This holds for a preliminary filtration as well as for satns. in which a sediment was present. A decrease in the time of heating before satn. or filtration decreases the amt. of dextrin entering soln. The satn. of a 15% sucrose soln. contg. 0.5% dextrin and 2% CaO at 85°, without removal of the sediment, showed a high $CaCO_3$ ash, combined CaO, and polarization. For infection of diffusion liquors with *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, K. recommends the addn. of CaO followed by 5-10 min. of heating. This permits one to remove (during satn.) all of the dextrins which entered the soln. during filtration. A fractional method of satn. is also satisfactory. FRANK MARESH

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

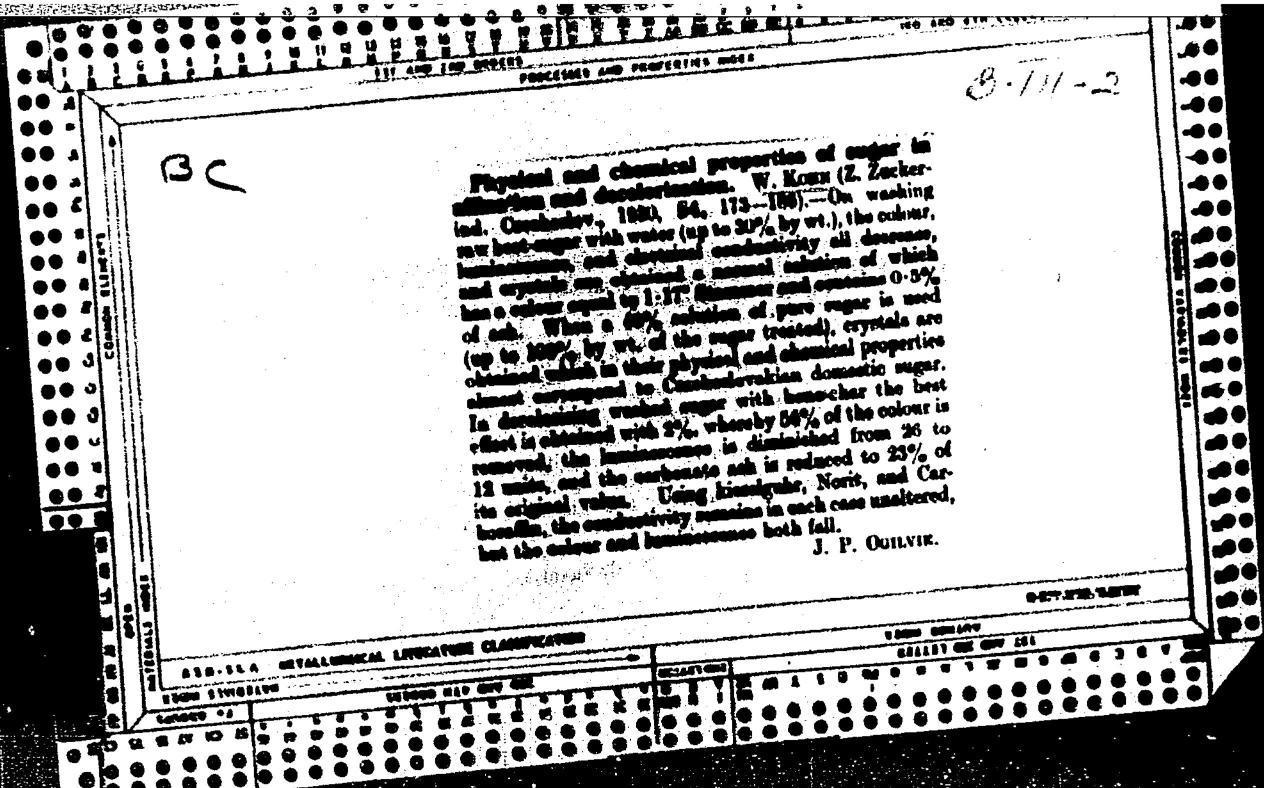
28

The influence of invert sugar upon the removal of amino acids from sugar solutions during saturation. Vaclav Kohn. *Listy Cukrovar.* **40**, 190-5(1930). The presence of a mixt. of glucose and fructose decreased the amino N removed with the sediment. Controls made without the invert sugar but with increasing CaO content also increased the amino N in the sediment. Glutamic and aspartic acids, [illegible]gine and leucine were studied. The removal of the amino acids depends upon th[illegible]ce of physically active CaO, *i. e.*, lime which forms $CaCO_3$ during satn. and carries the amino acids into the sediment by adsorption. [illegible]

L

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

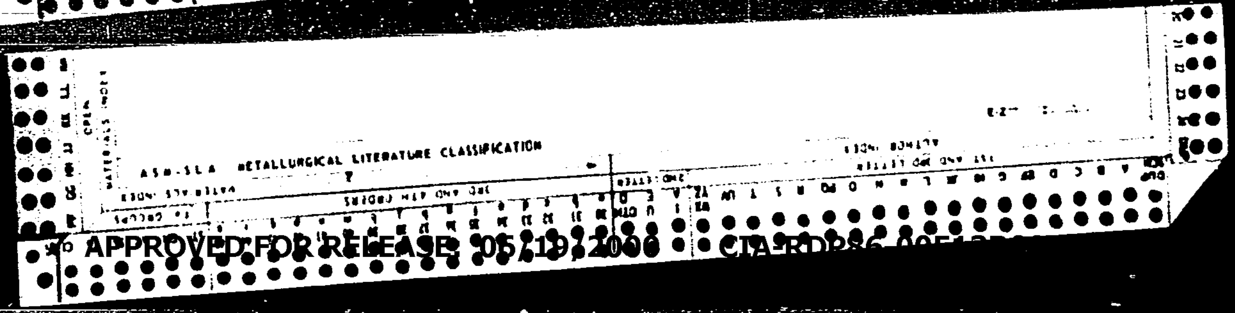

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

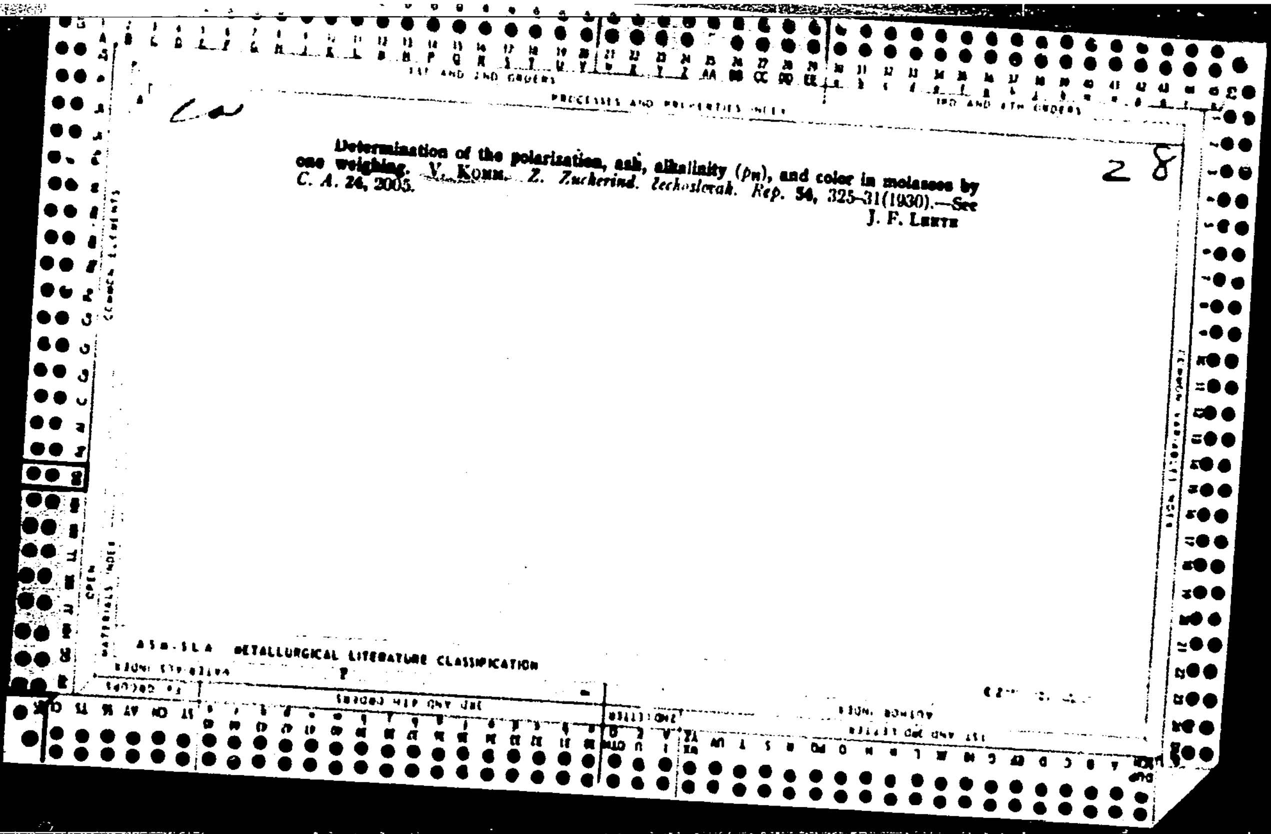
8·III-2

BC

Physical and chemical properties of sugar in affination and decolorisation. W. Kohn (Z. Zuckerind. Czechoslov., 1930, 54, 173—180).—On washing raw beet-sugar with water (up to 30% by wt.), the colour, luminescence, and electrical conductivity all decrease, and crystals are obtained, a normal solution of which has a colour equal to 1·17° Stammer and contains 0·5% of ash. When a 60% solution of pure sugar is used (up to 100% by wt. of the sugar treated), crystals are obtained which in their physical and chemical properties almost correspond to Czechoslovakian domestic sugar. In decolorising washed sugar with bonechar the best effect is obtained with 2%, whereby 54% of the colour is removed, the luminescence is diminished from 26 to 12 units, and the carbonate ash is reduced to 23% of its original value. Using kieselguhr, Norit, and Carboraffin, the conductivity remains in each case unaltered, but the colour and luminescence both fall.

J. P. Ogilvie.





1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

28

Determination of the polarization, ash, alkalinity (p_H), and color in molasses by one weighing. V. Kohn. *Z. Zuckerind. čechoslovak. Rep.* 54, 325-31(1930).—See *C. A.* 24, 2005.

J. F. Lehte

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

3-III-2

Influence of products of dextran fermentation (*Leuconostoc mesenteroides*) on the liming and carbonatation of [beet] juice. W. Kohn (Z. Zuckerind. Czechoslov., 1930, 55, 131—139).—Gelatinous matter formed by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* was obtained from the pulp-catchers of a beet-sugar factory, and washed free from soluble matters. Suspensions containing 0·5% of dry matter, in water and in 15% sucrose solutions, were heated at 85° with 2% of pure lime for various periods and carbonated. The substance dissolved more or less during liming, according to the duration of heating, but it was almost entirely eliminated by subsequent carbonatation, whether the liquids were filtered after liming or not. Beet juice containing such matters is best heated to 85° before addition of lime, maintained at this temperature for 5—10 min. after liming, and then carbonated as usual, preferably with a further addition of lime before the second carbonatation.

J. H. Lane.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

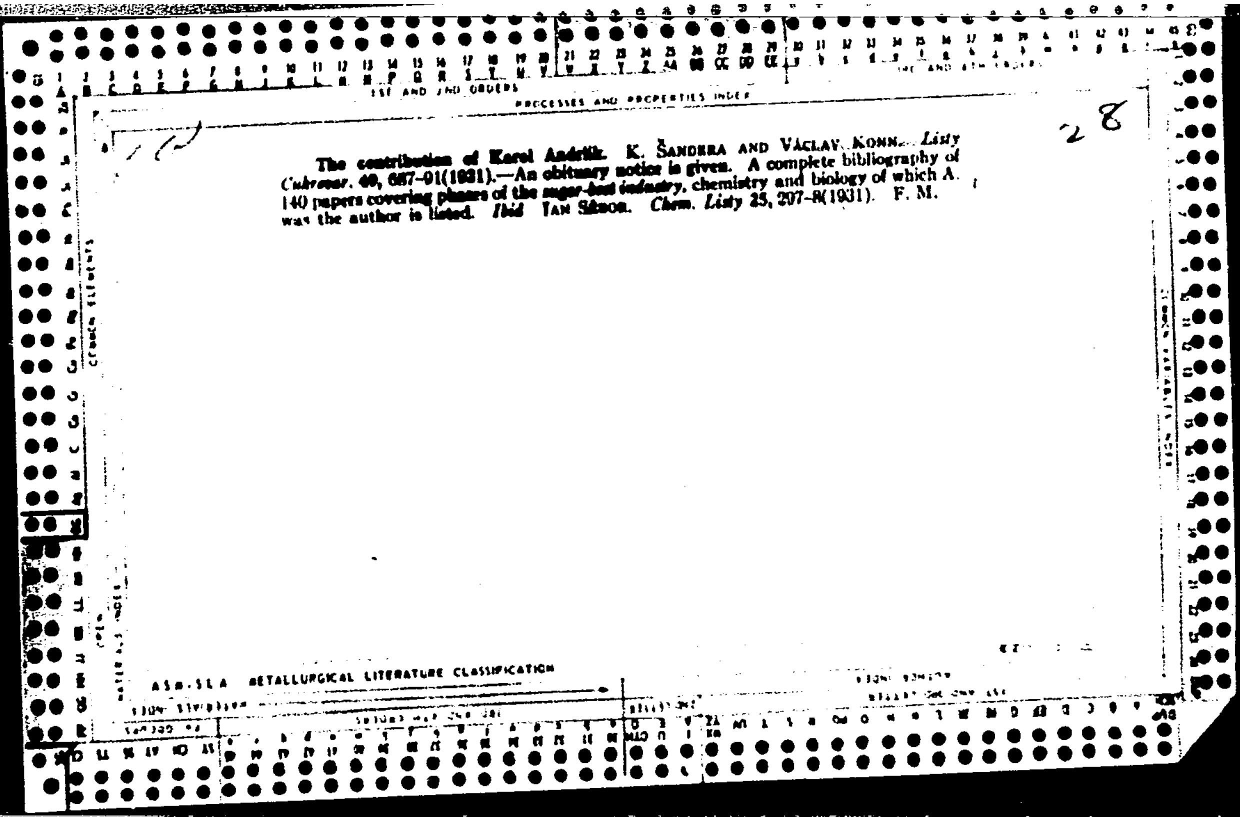
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

28

The physical and chemical activity of lime during technical saturation. VÁCLAV KOHN. *Listy Cukrovar.* 49, 554-8(1931). Chemically active lime is that fraction which reacts with invert sugar or the decompn. products of invert sugar and later during digestion and satn. combines directly with the nonsugars present. Physically active lime is the remainder which during digestion and satn. ppts. as $CaCO_3$ and removes the nonsugars by surface adsorption. Diffusion liquors direct from the factory and liquors pressed from fresh sugar beets and fodder beets were used directly in the expts. and also with the addn. of 0.10 and 0.20% invert sugar. A kg. of juice was treated with 2% CaO in the form of a milk of lime 18° Bé., heated and maintained at 85° for 15 min., and satd. with CO_2 to an alky. of 0.1% CaO with const. mixing. The ppt. was filtered and washed with hot water, the filtrate was satd. with CO_2 to an alky. of 0.01 CaO, digested and filtered. The combined ppts. were dried and weighed, and the CO_2 present was detd. with a Geissler app. From the CO_2, the $CaCO_3$ present was computed; it represents the physically active lime and the remaining CaO represents chemically active lime. The CaO still remaining in soln. was detd. and designated "detrimentally chemically active" lime. On the basis of the added 2% CaO, the physically active lime ranged 0.80-1.50%, the chemically active 0.50-1.20%, the "detrimentally chemically active" 0.01-0.124%. The chemically active lime was present in larger quantities in liquors of a low purity and those with a high content of nonsugars; fodder beets ranged 0.95-1.20% chemically active lime, sugar beets 0.5-0.74%. Changes in the "detrimentally chemically active" fraction followed closely the changes of the chemically active fraction, and were greatest in the presence of invert sugar. The addn. of 0.20% invert sugar increased the chemically active lime from 0.50 to 0.71% and the "detrimentally chemically active" lime from 0.010 to 0.031%. Greater addns. of CaO to the satn. liquors contg. invert sugar increase the fraction of CaO which acts physically.

FRANK MARESH

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

The contribution of Karel Andrlík. K. Šandera and Václav Kohn. Listy
Cukrovar. 49, 687-91(1931).—An obituary notice is given. A complete bibliography of
140 papers covering phases of the sugar-beet industry, chemistry and biology of which A.
was the author is listed. Ibid Jan Šimon. Chem. Listy 25, 207-8(1931). F. M.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

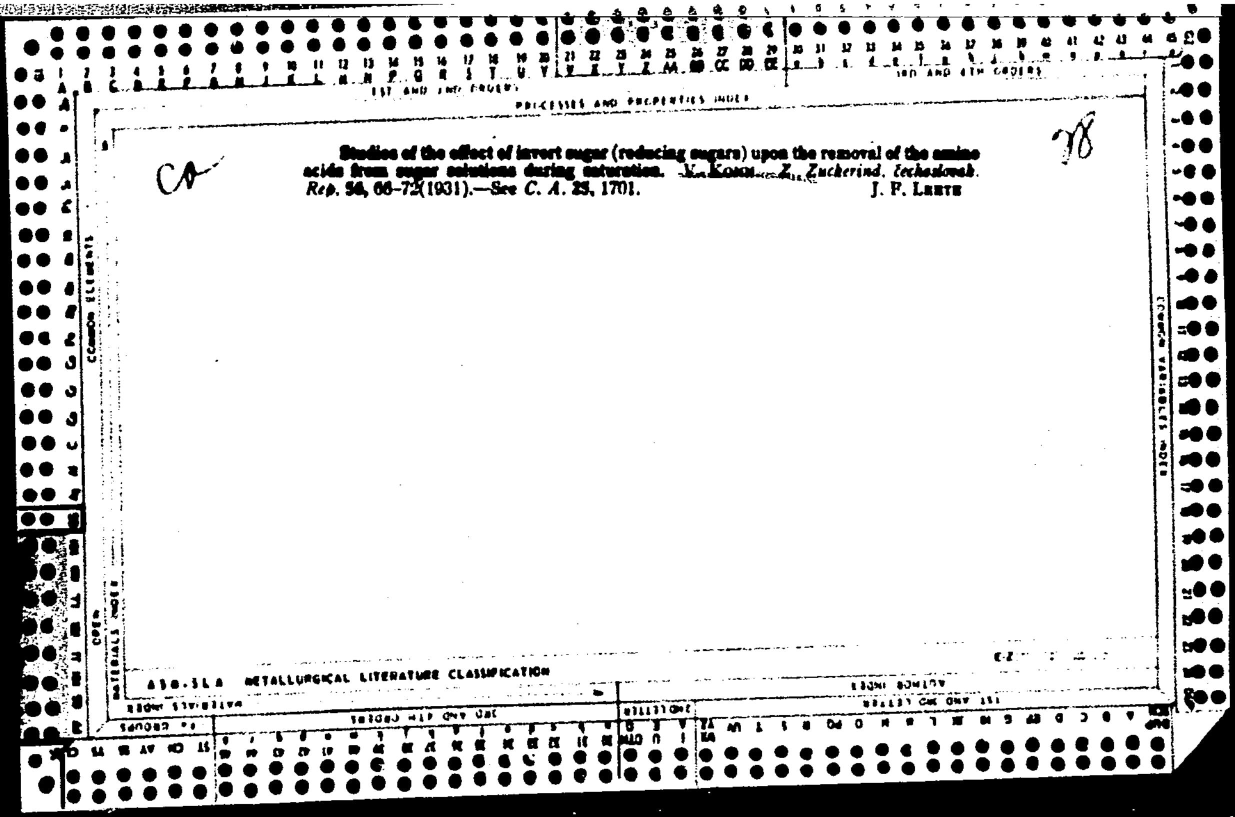
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

The death of Prof. Engineer Dr. h. c. Karel Andrlík. K. Šandera. *Z. Zuckerind. čechoslovak. Rep.* **55,** 637-8(1931); *cf. C. A.* **25,** 6003 **The life work of Prof. Dr. Karel Andrlík.** Anon. *Ibid* 638-9. **A reference table of the scientific and (sugar) technical works of Prof. Dr. h. c. Karel Andrlík.** V. Kohn. *Ibid* 640-2. I. F. Lerch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

78

Studies of the effect of invert sugar (reducing sugars) upon the removal of the amino acids from sugar solutions during saturation. V. Kosin. *Z. Zuckerind. čechoslovak. Rep.* 56, 66-72(1931).—See *C. A.* 25, 1701. J. F. Leete

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

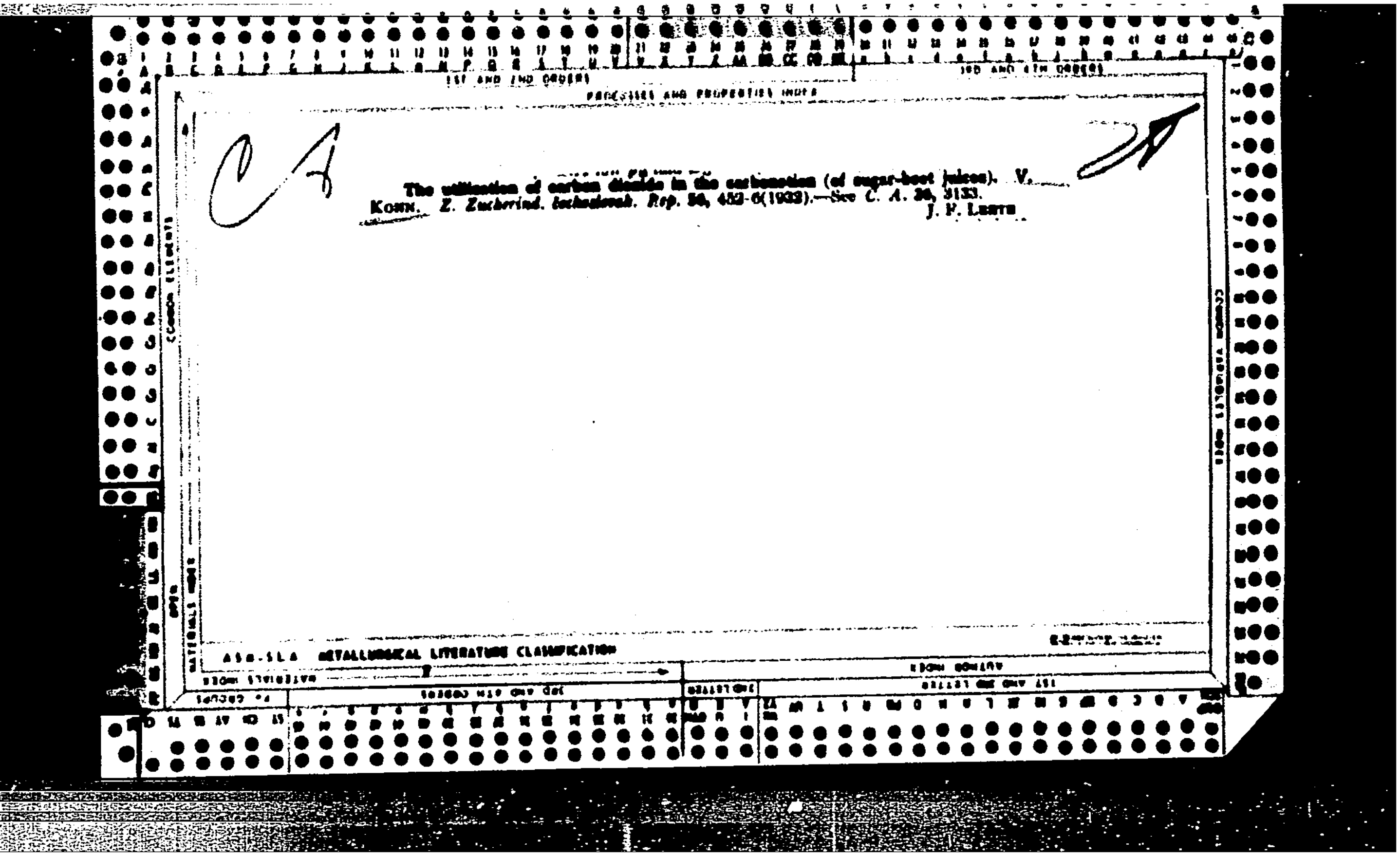
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA 28

A study of the cellulose of pulp in sugar beets. V? Koon and R. Zima. Listy Cukrovar. 51,122-4(1932).-Dry pulp (1 g.) in a 250-cc flask was treated with 35cc. of 12% NaOH, allowed to stand for 5 min., treated with ~~60~~ 40 cc more than 12% NaOH, allowed to stand 5 min. and treated again with 40 cc. 12% NaOH. It was then boiled for 15 min. and dild. with 75 cc H_2O, filtered through a porous quarts plate and washed with H_2O. The mass was allowed to stand with 40 cc. of 10% AcOH for 5 min., washed with H_2O, allowed to stand with 30 cc. of 5% HCl, washed with H_2O, dried, weighted and ashed. Normal, abnormal and β-fibrous beets, resp. (12 samples of each) showed digestion of 18.10-22.5%, 16.77-21.98%, 17.12-24.85%; pulp 4.55-7.04%, 4.56-5.81%, 6.02-8.64%; ash in the dry pulp 3.54-5.42%, 4.04-6.12%, 3.60-6.51%; ash in the pulp of the beet 0.163-0.322%, 0.193-0.335% , 0.235%-0.428%; ashless cellulose in the dry pulp 20.3-26.5%, 22.7-28.7%, 21.00-28.0%; and ashless cellulose in beets 0.9801.59%, 1.02-1.60_, 1.0402.13%. The fibrous quality in sugar beets was in most cases not due to an increase in the cellulose content of the root; on the basis of av. ~~vakye~~ values there is an increase in the cellulose content of fibrous beets. Abnormal beets show a greater tendency toward becoming fibrous and also a slight increase of cellulose over the normals.

Frank Maresh

AIS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

The utilization of carbon dioxide in the carbonation (of sugar-beet juices). V. Kohn. Z. Zuckerind. čechoslovak. Rep. 56, 452-6(1932).—See C. A. 26, 3133.

J. F. Lasta

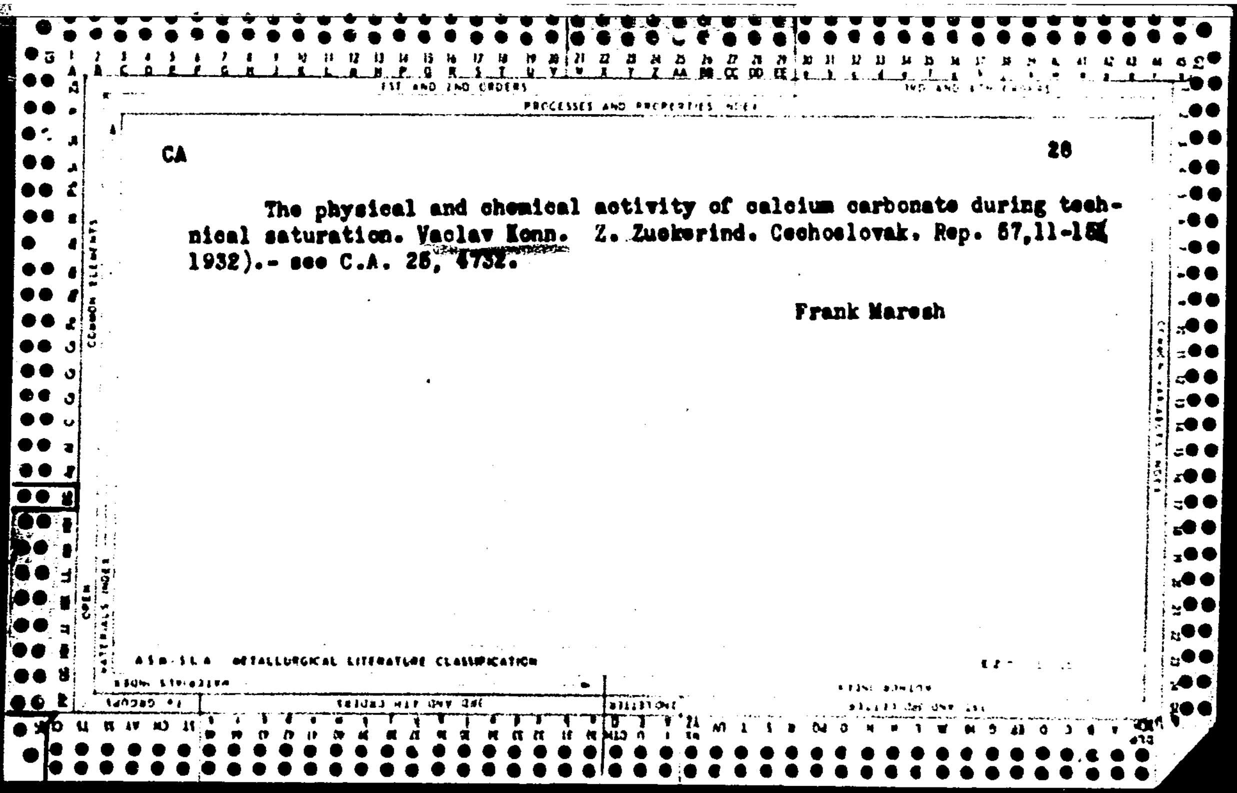
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA 26

The physical and chemical activity of calcium carbonate during technical saturation. Vaclav Konn. Z. Zuckerind. Cechoslovak. Rep. 57,11-15(1932).- see C.A. 26, 4732.

Frank Maresh

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

7

Conductometric determination of borax in starch and evaluation of technical borax. Václav Kopp. *Chem. Obzor* 11, 68-71(in English 71)(1936).—Weigh 1 g. of starch in a 100 cc. flask, add water and digest 10 min., fill up to mark and filter. Det. the elec. cond. From a table (No. 2) given or from a graph the amt. of borax in the soln. is read off and the % of starch directly detd. The value is corrected by subtracting a factor 0.27. The accuracy is ±0.1%. Tech. borax can be analyzed by this method which has not been contaminated by other electrolytes, but only by mech. impurities. J. Kučera

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

31

Amarite 38, a new denaturizing medium for raw sugar and its influence upon the keeping qualities of denatured products during storage. Václav Koun. *Listy Cukrovar.* 57, 170-2(1939). — Since Amarite 38, a com. mixt. whose chief agent is octoacetylsucrose, has a slightly acid reaction, the dangers of inversion in sugars had to be investigated and eliminated. Raw-sugar batches were mixed separately with 0.2, 1.0 and 5.0% Amarite, 1.0% silica gel, 0.2% octoacetylsucrose, 0.2% NaH_2PO_4, 0.2% Na_2CO_3 and 0.2% KH_2PO_4 and were stored under extremely unfavorable conditions (high humidity, temp. and moisture content 1-3.3%). During 4 weeks of storage neither the com. product Amarite nor any of its components increased the acidity of the sugar or the content of invert sugar; under the most unfavorable circumstance the invert sugar rose 0.035%. In all tests the storing qualities remained good, i. e., the Amarite or its components did not convert the raw sugar into a slippery mass or a sirup. A cattle feed prepd. from raw sugar denaturized with 5% Amarite and mixed with beet slices inoculated and fermented with lactacidogen did not keep its nutritive qualities during a 6-week period of storage: although the product maintained its normal dark color, remained dry and porous and kept a sweet odor, the acidity increased to 4 times the original value, and the invert sugar increased from 0.6 to 3.5%. Although this inversion may be eliminated by dry storage, K. stresses the fact that it may occur on dairy farms when the conditions of storage are unfavorable. F. M.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

78

The extraction of saturation sediments. Václav Konn. *Listy Cukrovar.* 58, 39-40(1939)(German summary).—Satn. sediments with a uniform compn. and structure were extd. smoothly and completely, but sediments with an irregular structure released electrolytes and sugar at different rates and complicated the analysis of the factors involved in the extn. The extn. was studied by detns. of the color, alky., polarization and elec. cond. The color: polarization ratio remained const. for all dilns. of the exts. The elec. cond.: polarization ratio rose with a diln. of the ext. The changes in elec. cond. occurring with changes in the polarization could not be predicted from the Peller modification of the Arrhenius equation. In dil. acids, alkalies or salts NaCl, $CaCl_2$ and Na_2CO_3 the correlation factor between the elec. cond. and the sugar concn. followed the equation $K = 1 + 0,08$ polarization; this factor held for medium concns. of exts. from sediments. For concns. below 2% sugar several hyperbolic equations were developed which were not adaptable universally to dil. exts. The failure of the latter equations is ascribed to the change of CaO in soln. to Ca compds. with sucrose.

Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

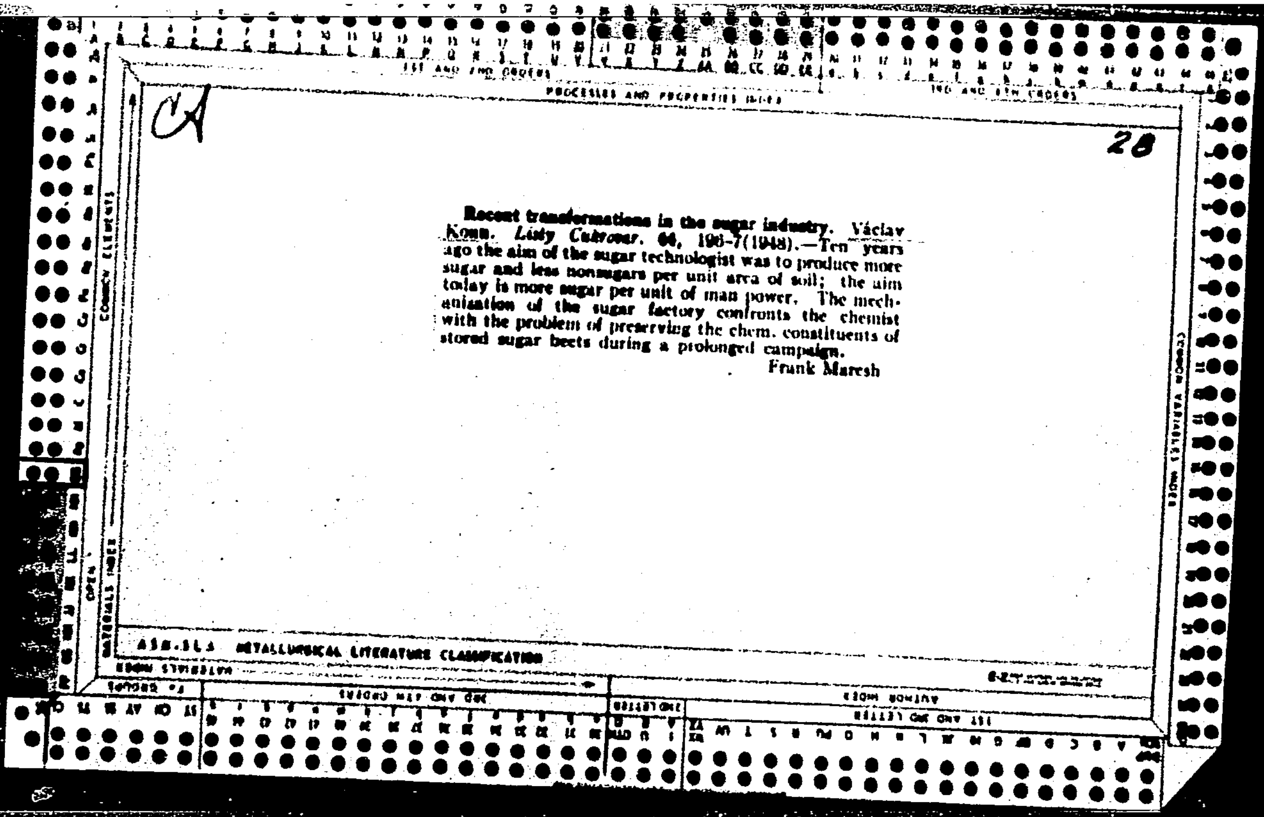
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Ca

The structure of sediment cakes and the losses in sugar after the first saturation. Vaclav Kosm. *Chem. Listy* 34, 40-7(1940).—Diminished addns. of Ca to sugar juices during satn. alter the structure of the filter cakes. In Czechoslovakia the av. consumption of CaO dropped from 4.6 to 3.57% from 1932 to 1938; this decreases the total sediment from 9.22 to 7.74%. Sediments which formerly contained 1.4% sugar now contain only 0.5%. The sugar in the spaces between the granules, adsorbed upon the surface of the granules, or bound physically within the granules represents about 0.3% and remains recoverable. The remaining 0.2% represents sugar which is bound chemically to the Ca or other elements in the filter cake and cannot be recovered except by long hydrolysis and washing. Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



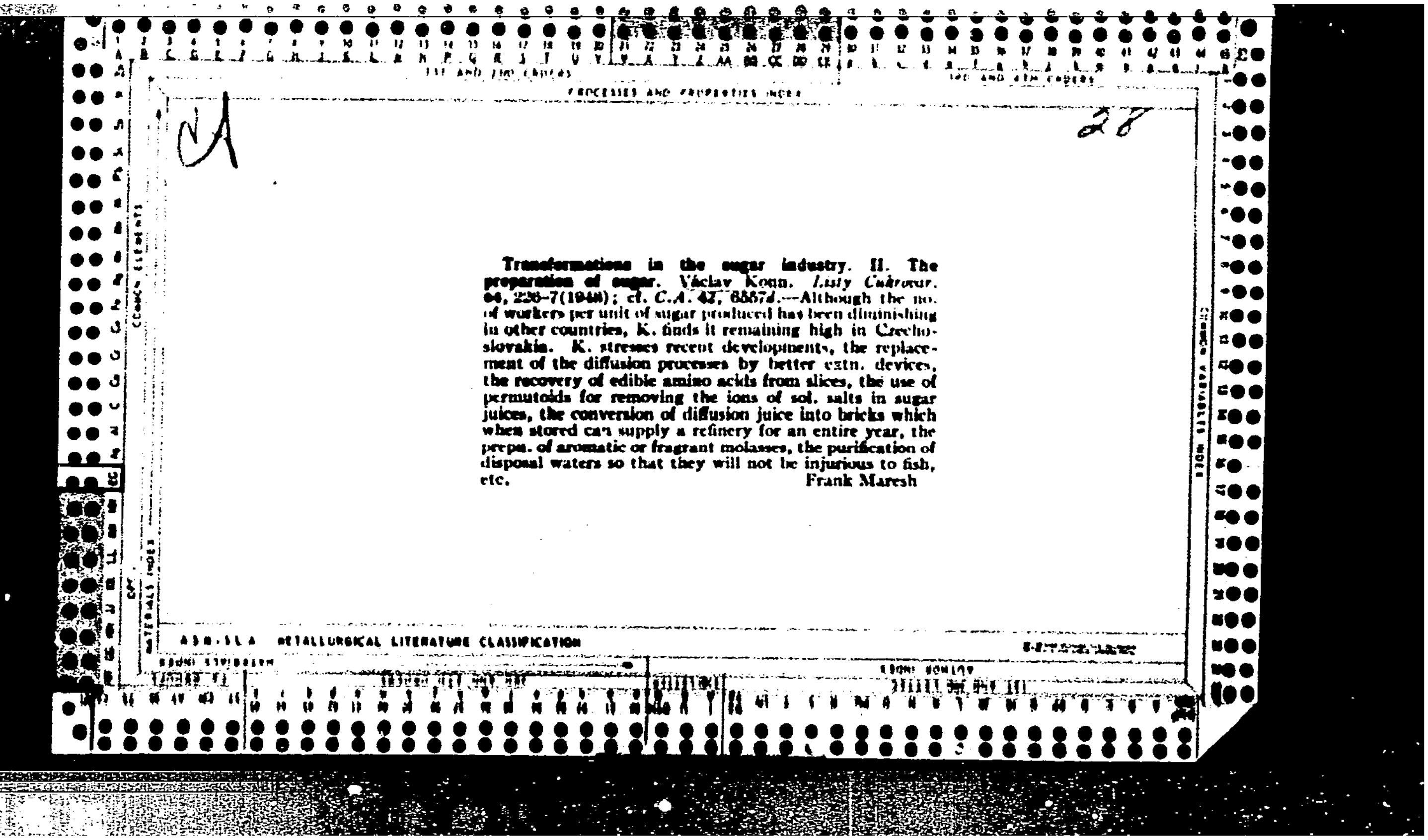
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
COMMON ELEMENTS
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX
MATERIALS INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

28

Recent transformations in the sugar industry. Václav Koun. *Listy Cukrovar.* **64**, 196-7(1948).—Ten years ago the aim of the sugar technologist was to produce more sugar and less nonsugars per unit area of soil; the aim today is more sugar per unit of man power. The mechanization of the sugar factory confronts the chemist with the problem of preserving the chem. constituents of stored sugar beets during a prolonged campaign.

Frank Maresh



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

28

Transformations in the sugar industry. II. The preparation of sugar. Václav Konn. *Listy Cukrovar.* 64, 236-7(1948); cf. *C.A.* 42, 6557*d*.—Although the no. of workers per unit of sugar produced has been diminishing in other countries, K. finds it remaining high in Czechoslovakia. K. stresses recent developments, the replacement of the diffusion processes by better extn. devices, the recovery of edible amino acids from slices, the use of permutoids for removing the ions of sol. salts in sugar juices, the conversion of diffusion juice into bricks which when stored can supply a refinery for an entire year, the prepn. of aromatic or fragrant molasses, the purification of disposal waters so that they will not be injurious to fish, etc. Frank Maresh

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

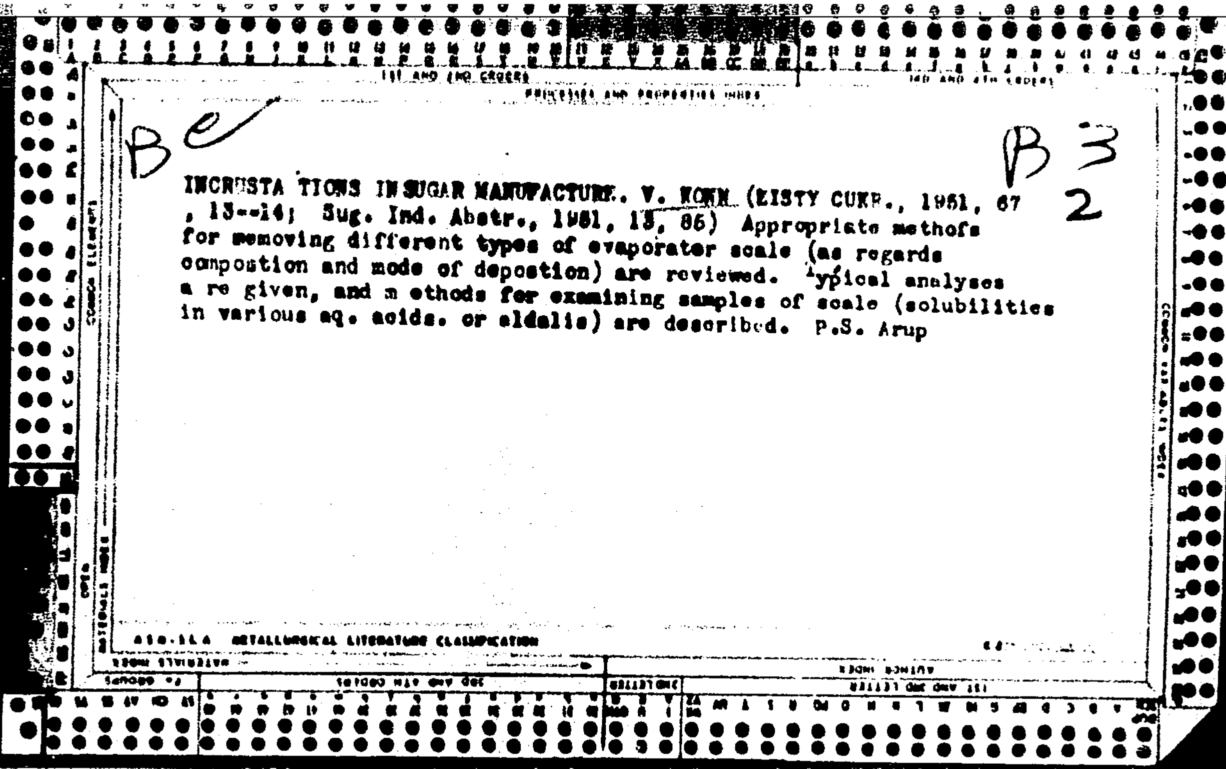
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

28

Transformations in the sugar industry. III. Sugar in industry and nutrition. Václav Konn. *Listy Cukrovar.* 64, 338-9(1948); cf. *C.A.* 42, 7071*d*.—Although chemists are able to convert sucrose to Ca lactate in pure solns., they depend upon bacteria to produce this transformation in molasses on a large scale. At Kaznějov, fungi convert the sucrose in molasses into enough citric acid to supply the European market. Besides butanol and acetone, bacteria have produced—not always com.—itaconic, citraconic, aconitic, levulinic acids, allyl derivs., and lactoprenes from molasses. Fundamental investigations in nutrition indicate that the annual consumption of sugar in Czechoslovakia can be increased from (30 kg.) to 40 or even 50 kg. per person; this gives improvement in the physiol. efficiency of the individual and national health. K. considers this increased consumption of sugar in relation to addns. of vitamins, P, fats, and proteins. F. M.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Be

B3

2

INCRUSTA TIONS IN SUGAR MANUFACTURE. V. KOHN (LISTY CUKR., 1951, 67, 13--14; Sug. Ind. Abstr., 1951, 13, 86) Appropriate methofs for memoving different types of evaporator scale (as regards compostion and mode of depostion) are reviewed. Typical analyses a re given, and m ethods for examining samples of scale (solubilities in various aq. acids. or aldalis) are described. P.S. Arup

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

40306

S/194/62/000/006/045/232
D295/D308

5.5100

AUTHORS: Könnecke, Hans-Günther, and Hrapia, Helmut

TITLE: Integral detector for gas chromatography

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-2-101 yu (East German Patent cl. 42 1, 4/16, no. 21257, 4 May 1961)

TEXT: The object of the patent is a new integral detector for determining the gas contents of multi-component gas mixtures. The instrument operates in the following manner. A servo-motor, which is a synchronous motor with a constant magnet as the armature, moves a bulb situated in a cylinder with a sample of the gas mixture in such a manner that the level of the reagent in the absorber remains constant. This is ensured by a special commutation circuit which has contacts of various length in the upper part of the absorber; closing of the contacts depends on the level of the reagent in the absorber. The contacts are connected to the lamels of a contact-type pick-up, the cursor of which is moved by a motor. When the reagent level varies, negative bias voltage is taken from the control

X

Card 1/2

Integral detector for gas chromatography S/194/62/000/006/045/232
D295/D308

grid of a tube and the tube is triggered. The anode circuit of the tube contains the winding of the servo-motor and the secondary winding of the supply transformer. A diode is connected in parallel to the tube which conducts current in an opposite direction to that of the tube. If the tube is triggered the servomotor rotates and displaces the bulb. When the tube is cut off the motor is instantaneously stopped owing to the constant current flowing through the diode. The speed of the servomotor depends on the properties of the gas mixture. The servo-motor displaces the pen of a recorder, the chart of which is displaced by a synchronous motor. Each position of the pen corresponds to a determined gas component. When the analysis is finished the bulb and the recorder are returned to their initial position by the commutator cutting in the motor. At the same time a switch opens a valve through which the gas under analysis is released from the cylinder. As the bulb and the recorder return to their initial position, automatic switches disconnect the motors. 3 figures. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KONNELI, Filip M. [Connelly, Philip M.]

Position of working women in the U.S.A. Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.4:31-34 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(United States—Women—Employment)

KOMMER, J.

Equipment ot be assembled from standard parts. p. 25. MUSZAKI ELET. Budapest. Vol. 9, No. 18, Dec. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

KONNER, J.

New products of the Kaliber Factory. p. 22.
(MASZAKI ELET. No. 4, Feb. 1955. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession. (EEAL). Lc. Vol 4 Nov. 11 Nov. 1955 Uncl.

KONNER, J.

Expert Advisory Committee of the Machine Tool Developing Institute. p. 6.

UJITOK LAPJA, Vol. 7, No. 10 May 1955

(Oszagos Talamanyi Hivatal) Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956

KONNER, J.

Semi-plant experiment to produce pearlite.

p. 11 (Ujitok Lapja) Vol. 9, No. 17, Oct. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

KONNER, J.

Continuous casting, a new method for making steel; Bessemer's idea is realized at the Lenin Metallurgic Works in Diosgyor.

p. 7 (UJitok Lapja) Vol. 9, No. 18, Oct. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC., Vol. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

KONNER, J.

"Polyethylene is manufactured in Hungary."

p. 10 (Ujitok Lapja) Vol. 9, no. 21, Dec. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

KONNER, Janos

One of 92; Jozsef Horvath,outstanding innovator. Munka 10 no.5: 29 My '60.

KONNER, Janos

How the iron workers' technical committee works; an interview with Bela Foldes. Munka 11 no.1:29 Ja '61.

1. a "Magyar Radio" rovatvezetoje.

(Hungary--Iron industry and trade)
(Foldes, Bela)

KONNER, Janos

Hero of weekdays: the inventor of automatic typewriter-type-setting machine. Munka 11 no.2:28 F '61.

1. Magyar Radio rovatvezetoje.

(Hungary--Typewriters)
(Hungary--Type-setting machines)
(Szigetvari, Bela)

KONNER, Janos

A social worker. Munka 11 no.3:28 Mr '61.

1. A Magyar Radio rovatvezetoje.

(Kovacs, Janos)
(Hungary—Boring machinery)

KORNER, Janos

One out of ten thousand; Tibor Szeman, gold medal winning innovator. Munka 11 no.4:28 Ap '61.

1. Magyar Radio rovatvezetoje.

(Hungary—Telephone) (Szeman, Tibor)

KONNER, Janos

One out of ten thousand; Laszlo Pogany, a gold medal winning innovator. Munka 11 no.5:28 My '61.

1. "Magyar Radio" rovatvezetoje.

(Pogany, Laszlo) (Hungary--Chemical engineering)

KONNER, Janos

Elemer Benda, bronze medal winning innovator. Munka 11 no.8:28 Ag '61.

1. Magyar Radio rovatvezetoje.

(Benda, Elemer)
(Hungary--Electric machinery)

KONNER, Janos

Unused foreign machines. Musz elet 16 no.9:5 Ap '61. (EEAI 10:6)
(Hungary--Machinery)

KONNER, Janos; SZENDY, Karoly, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok doktora, aranyermes ujito

One out of ten thousand; Karoly Szendy, a gold medal winning innovator. Munka 11 no.9:28 S '61.

1. Magyar Radio rovatvezetoje. (for Konner) 2. Eromu Tervezo Iroda fokonstruktore.

(Electric power)

KONNER, Janos

One among 92; Ferenc Lepo, an outstanding innovator. Munka 10 no. 2:34 F '60.

1. "Magyar Radio" rovatvezetoje.

KONNER, Janos

One out of 92; Mihaly Szellner, outstanding innovator. Munka 10 no.3:29 Mr '60.

1, Magyar Radio rovatvezetoje.

KONNER, Janos

Our new Kossuth-prize winners; Lajos Kutassy, inventor of prestressed reingorced concrete bottom. Munka 10 no.4:29 Ap '60.

1. Radio rovatvezetoje.

KONNER, Janos

One out of 92; Janos Szekeres, outstanding innovator in founding. Munka 10 no.6:29 Je '60.

1. Radio rovatvezetoje.

KONNER, Janos

One out of 92; Ferenc Toth, outstanding innovator. Munka 10 no.9: 29 S '60.

1. Magyar Radio rovatvezetoje.

KISS, Jozsef, bronzermes ujito; KONNER, Janos

One out of ten thousand; Jozsef Kiss, bronze medal winning innovator. Munka 11 no.6:28 Je '61.

1. Hidepito Vallalat epitesvezetoje (for Kiss). 2. "Magyar Radio" rovatveztoje (for Konner).

KONNER, Janos

One out of ten thousand; Sandor Koroncz, a silver medal winning innovator. Munka 11 no.10:28 O '61.

1. "Magyar Radio" rovatvezetoje.

KONNER, Janos

Antal Novak, innovator with bronze medal; creators of technology. Munka 12 no.1:16 Ja '62.

1. "Magyar Radio" rovatvezetoje.

KONNER, Janos

One out of ten thousands; Peter Juhasz, an outstanding innovator. Munka 10 no.12:29 D '60.

1. Magyar Radio rovatvezetoje.

KONNOV, P.F., inzh.

Theoretical bases of the dependence of the coefficient of local resistance on the geometrical configuration and the Reynolds number. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kuib. indus. inst. no.8:323-326 '59.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Reynolds number) (Hydrodynamics)

ANAN'YEV, M.G., DERYABINA, V.L., KONNERT, V.S.

Some problems in the development of the medical supplies industry.
Med.prom. 12, no.11:6-10 N '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

IUGA, Victoria G.; KONNERTH, Annelise K.

Structure of the abdominal apex of the Halticinae compared with that of the Cerambycidae. Trav Muz Nat 4:201-216 '63.

Card: 1/1

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Furs. Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21962

Author : Petraru-Heller, Cornelia; Marcus, S.; Konnerth, C.

Inst : —

Title : Influence of Mineral Tanning on Absorption of Tanning Substances During Vegetable Tanning.

Orig Pub : II-a Consf. tehn-stiint. a ind. usoare. Piele-Cauciuc-Sticla [Bucuresti], ASIT, 1957, 36-39

Abstract : It is shown that leather (L) which has first

Card : 1/4

H-173

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Furs. Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21962

been tanned with chromium salts, absorbs more tannids (T) from spent juices of vegetable tanning materials (which contain small dispersed particles of tanning material) in comparison with fresh juices (which contain a significant quantity of larger particles). In L tanned only with vegetable T, the total quantity of absorbed T is greater during treatment with fresh juices. Total quantity of absorbed T of fresh and spent juices comprised respectively 368 and 406.3 g T per 1 kg gelatin.

Card : 2/4

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Furs. Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21962

Yield of prepared T is respectively 65.5 and 68.3 percent. The following average physicomechanical indicators are obtained for leather tanned with fresh and spent juices: thickness 5.45 and 5.70 mm; length at break 16.00 and 18.00 percent; resistance limit to stretching 1.96 and 2.37 kg/mm^2; absorption of water in 2 and 24 hours - 26.00, 42.80 and 17.10, 33.00; wear (in percent converted to 5 mm thickness) 9.60 and 5.80; wear (in mm^3/cm^2) 48.00 and 25.50. To obtain L with increased

Card : 3/4

H-174

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Furs. Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21963

Author : Konnerth, Carol; Petraru-Heller, Cornelia
Inst : ——
Title : Development of Crupon for Driving Belts by Combined Tanning under Tension.

Orig Pub : II-a Consf. tehn.-stiint. a ind. usoare. Piele-Cauciuc-Sticla. [Bucuresti] ASIT, 1957, 40-43

Abstract : A method was developed of combining tanning of crupon drawn on a special frame for driving belts. In addition, orientation of the

Card : 1/2

H-175

KONNERTH, C.

CATEGORY : K-35

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 73627

AUTHOR : Petraru-Heller, C.; Konnerth, C.

INST. :

TITLE : New Contribution to the Study of Causes of the Loss of Tanning Agents in Vegetable Tanning

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. usoara, 1958, 5, No 12, 453-459

ABSTRACT : A substantiation is presented of the causes, and a more precise determination is made of magnitude of the losses of tannins in vegetable tanning. Means are outlined for decreasing these losses.

CARD: 1/1

Konnik, B.

USSR.

Combating Ambrosia by chemical means. B. Konnik and R. Sufra (Central Lab. Quarantine of Agr. Crops). *Zemledelie* 3, No. 2, 112-16(1955).—2,4-D Na salt is not as effective as dinitro-o-cresol in dry seasons. A 5% soln. of NaOH at 30-60,000 l./ha. is also effective. J. S. L.